[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 14th February, 1888.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Enhancement of the salt tax and the proposed introduction of an import duty on petroleum.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th February, regrets to say that the state of the imperial treasury is becoming worse and worse every day owing to a continuous increase in the public expenditure, and that the consequence is that new burdens are imposed on the people from time to time. Two years ago the income-tax was introduced. Last month saw an increase in the salt tax, and in a few days an import duty on petroleum will be introduced. Such is the incessant increase of taxation when perfect peace prevails throughout the country and no province suffers from famine. If Government is obliged to undertake a war, or a famine breaks out in any part of the country (which Heaven forbid!), there is no knowing what new heavy imposts will be introduced. It has been alleged that each tax-payer will have to contribute only one *anna* more a year owing to the enhancement of the salt tax and the introduction of the proposed duty on petroleum, and that consequently these measures will not be felt by the masses. Nothing could be a greater misapprehension than this. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that this additional taxation will deprive the indigent classes of a portion of their scanty meals. The

best way of restoring the financial equilibrium would be by a revival of the cotton import duties, which would fall on persons in easier circumstances.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Enhancement of the salt duty.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 8th February, regrets to say that Government recklessly spends money, and then at once resorts to additional taxation to meet the consequent deficit in the imperial treasury. Burma was annexed after an inequitable war, and then the income-tax was introduced to defray the cost. Now the salt duty has been suddenly enhanced to pay the expenses of the frontier defences. The infliction of a heavy loss on this country on account of exchange is downright cheating. The *Sindhu* does not understand why pensions are paid and other payments made in England on account of India according to the standard of English currency and not Indian currency. Obviously the object of Government is to enrich England at the expense of this country in every possible way. Europeans and Anglo-Indians may approve of the enhancement of duty on salt, but all natives are highly dissatisfied with the measure. It was expected that Lord Dufferin's administration would be very beneficial to the country, but the public has been disagreeably disappointed in its hopes. Government officers are no doubt chiefly to blame for the constant increase in taxation. But it is to be regretted that even some natives, whom Government has won over to its side by the bestowal of titles and berths, readily extend a helping hand to it in this matter from selfish motives, in utter disregard of the hardship which additional taxation inflicts on their poor countrymen. The Hon'ble Rája Piári Mohan Mukarji declared from his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council that the enhancement of salt duty would not be viewed with disfavour by natives. What authority had he to make such a declaration? Had he received any telegrams from the National Congress approving of the enhancement? The fact is that persons who are born with silver spoons in their mouths cannot realize the hardships and miseries of the poor.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 9th February, says that Rája Piári Mohan Mukarji's statement in the Supreme Legislative Council to the effect that the raising of salt-tax was generally approved of was quite gratuitous. Had he received any letters from the different parts of the country expressing approval of the measure? In the opinion of the *Vritta Dhárá*, the increase in the duty on salt, which is a necessary of life, will greatly add to the sufferings of the masses. The salt-tax has been raised and a duty on petroleum introduced in order to meet the deficit of 1¼ crores in this year's Budget. Government does not cut its coat according to its cloth. On the contrary, it pursues a policy of extravagance and goes on increasing taxation. If this policy is pursued long, the people will be reduced to abject poverty. Hence Government should make a point of restricting the expenditure to the income.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 10th February, in a communicated article, states that the opinions expressed by native newspapers about the enhancement of duty on salt show that natives are highly dissatisfied with the measure and would prefer a revival of the cotton import duties in its place. The increase in the salt-tax will chiefly fall on the poorer classes, whereas the latter would affect people in easier circumstances. The raising of the salt duty is another proof of the necessity for the reform of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in a way that the people may be represented in that body. The *Akhbár* then quotes the strictures of some vernacular newspapers on the measure under review.

Circulation, 595 copies.

The same.

A local correspondent of the *Gulzár-i-Oudh* (Sultánpur), of the 7th February, says that sections 36 and 37 of the new Oudh Tenancy Act were intended to improve the condition of the cultivators in the province by putting a stop to frequent ejectments. The condition of the ryots, however, appears to have become worse than before. If a tenant fails to pay the

Tenants and landlords in Oudh.

rent on the fixed day, he at once receives a notice of ejectment. The tenants are exposed to another great evil. When a tenant pays his rent to a ziladar, the latter gives him a receipt on a small piece of paper and tells him that he will get the formal receipt when the money is entered in the *siaha*. If the ziladar happens to be transferred to another place in the meantime, his successor calls upon the tenant to pay his rent. The latter replies that he has already paid it, and produces the receipt granted him by the late ziladar in support of his statement. The new ziladar does not accept the receipt, and the ryot has to pay the rent over again, otherwise he immediately receives a notice of ejectment. The writer will refer to other complaints of the ryots in a future issue.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Cow-killing and section 295 of the Indian Penal Code.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 11th February, referring to the recent ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Sháhjahánpur cow-slaughter case, says that this interpretation of section 295 of the Penal Code by the highest tribunal of justice in the land cannot but be accepted as correct. That interpretation is, however, calculated to lead to serious consequences, inasmuch as it will enable ill-disposed Musalmáns to hurt the feelings of Hindús with impunity. Hence Government should lose no time in amending the provisions of the section in question in the way recommended by the public meeting lately held at Allahabad to consider the ruling of the High Court.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Introduction of compulsory vaccination in the city of Cawnpore.

The *Alam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 10th February, referring to the rumour of introduction of compulsory vaccination in the city of Cawnpore, says that vaccination should not be made compulsory until satisfactory arrangements have been made for providing good and sufficient lymph to vaccinators. Lymph should be obtained from the hills, or cows should be kept for the purpose. The *Alam* refers to the bad results that follow the use of bad lymph.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 29th January, received on the 8th February, says that in all cases pending before him, the Tahsíldar of Bilári, who exercises the powers of Assistant Collector of 2nd class and of Magistrate of 3rd class, summons the parties in cases to attend his Court at Bilári. He, however, frequently holds his Court at Chandausi, which is many miles distant from Bilári, without giving any notice of this to suitors. This practice is very objectionable and causes great inconvenience and loss to the people. Suitors who live at a distance from Bilári attend the tahsíl at 11 A.M. or 12 noon on the day fixed for hearing, and when they find to their disgust that the Tahsíldar has gone to Chandausi, they at once set out for the latter place and reach there in the evening. On attending Court next morning, they are told that the suits have been dismissed owing to their absence or decided *ex parte*; their grief then may be more easily imagined than described. When the Tahsíldar goes to Chandausi, he should give timely notice of this to suitors, or should not take up their cases until their arrival.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Tahsíldar of Bilári, Moradabad.

The *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 8th February, in continuation of its previous article against Pandit Mohan Lál, Munsarim of the Judge's Court at Agra, gives some instances in which the Munsarim gave promotion to junior clerks, overlooking senior men, and complains that he appoints his private servants to officiate for chaprasis on leave, while still employing them on his private work. (A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, Etáwah, of the 12th February, writing from Mainpuri, argues that the complaints made by the *Surma-i-Rozgár* against the Munsarim are false and malicious. He was long attached to the Judge's Court at Mainpuri, and is still remembered by the officials of that Court with gratitude. If he recommended junior clerks for promotion, he must have found them more intelligent and industrious than the senior men.)

Circulation 258 copies.

Munsarim of the Judge's Court, Agra.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th February, says that some months ago the Hindu Samáj of Allahabad was asked by the Local Government for an expression of its opinion on the advisability or otherwise of exempting women from liability to imprisonment under section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code in execution of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. The subject was fully discussed by the members of the Samáj, which has lately sent its reply after great deliberation. The Samáj is opposed to an exemption of women from imprisonment, as proposed by Mr. Malabari. The *Hindustán* then gives an abstract of the opinion of the Samáj, expressing its concurrence with it.

Enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The same paper of the 10th February says that the above article, which was written by the assistant editor during the absence of the editor from home, does not represent the views of the *Hindustán* on the subject. No doubt according to the Hindu law a woman who refuses to live with her husband is liable to punishment. She should not, however, be allowed to be punished by Government. The present state of things is very unsatisfactory. Women are imprisoned in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights, while no man is forced in that way to live with his wife if he dislikes her. He has only to pay her a subsistance allowance, and then he can marry fifty other women if he pleases. Surely this is not justice. Again, it should be observed that imprisonment exposes women to much disgrace, and that the jail officials make a point of attempting to lead her astray, so that it is very difficult for her to preserve her chastity. Moreover, a man who forces his wife to live with him against her will by sending her to jail cannot expect her to be very faithful to him. Hence the *Hindustán* is in favour of exemption of women from liability to imprisonment in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights, though, like the Hindu Samáj, it is opposed to Government interference in social matters.

The same.

Circulation, 595 copies.

Proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 2nd February, protests against the proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt on the ground that in that case it would be almost impossible for creditors to realize their money from debtors, and says that the measure would prevent money-lenders from making advances to traders, and that consequently trade would suffer. Respectable women, who live behind the screen, should be exempted from imprisonment for debt by all means, but they should continue liable to imprisonment in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. If the Legal Member has any sympathy with debtors, he should fix a limit for interest.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Enhancement of admission fee levied from private candidates for the Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th February, adverting to the Vernacular Middle Class Examination, complains that this year the examination fee for private candidates has been raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6. School-boys are very fortunate that no increase has been made in their fee, which is Rs. 1-8-0. The enhancement of fee will press heavily on private candidates, who, as a rule, found it difficult to pay even the old rate, and is sure to reduce their number. Last year there were 85 private candidates in Bijnor, while this year the number of such candidates in that district is only 50. Similarly, a diminution must have occurred in other places. It is to be regretted that Government is bent on increasing its revenues in every possible way, in utter disregard of the hardship which this policy is calculated to cause to the people. Before making such a large increase in the rate of fee, the Director of Public Instruction should have consulted the Inspectors and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the public. If Government was desirous of increasing the income from the examination, it should have raised the fee gradually, as it had done hitherto. Formerly the fee for school-boys was only eight annas, then it was raised to one rupee, and then to Rs. 1-8-0. It is to be hoped that the Director will reconsider the subject and

retain the old rate of fee for the private candidates, refunding the excess realized from them this year. The *Mihr* is surprised that Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán, who takes such a deep interest in educational matters, has not yet entered a protest against the enhancement of the fee.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th February, is glad to say that the Nawáb of Rámpur has given the Managers at the Agra College Rs. 5,000 for the erection of a mosque in the College compound for the use of Muhammadan students. It is a good thing to erect a mosque, and it is doubly so to provide one for school-boys. The Nawáb should also build a mosque for the Muhammadan students of the Bareilly College, which has a still stronger claim on his generosity than the Agra College.

Proposed erection of a Muhammadan mosque in the compound of the Agra College by the Nawáb of Rampur.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 9th February, is glad to say that the Government of India has lately sanctioned six scholarships of Rs. 200 each, which will be tenable by native students in England for three years. The scholars, who will be selected by the Government, will be allowed to prosecute their studies at any College they like. The *Hindustán* is highly grateful to the Government for the establishment of these scholarships, and hopes that native students will avail themselves of them.

Scholarships sanctioned by the Government of India for native students in England.

Circulation, 595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 2nd February, in an article purporting to be communicated by some school boys in Oudh, complains that books intended for the use of students are, as a rule, sold by authors at very high prices which press severely on poorer boys. Mr. Nesfield, the Inspector of Schools in the province, should make an enquiry into the matter and take steps to remedy the evil. The Department of Public Instruction should purchase the copyright of such books, get them printed, and sell them at moderate prices. If this

Prices of books taught in schools in Oudh.

arrangement be considered impossible, the prices of the books should be fixed by the Inspector, and no author or publisher should be allowed to charge more than the fixed price.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 9th February, says that at the interview which took place between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Nawáb of Rámpur on the 4th idem at Bareilly, the former told the latter to dismiss General Azimu-l-din Khán from the post of Prime Minister, inasmuch as many complaints had reached His Honor against the General and all the relatives of His Highness were opposed to him. Sir Anckland Colvin further suggested that His Highness might select one of his relatives for the post. The simple-hearted and short-sighted Nawáb replied that he would not like to place his neck in the hands of his brethren. The Lieutenant-Governor then told His Highness that the Local Government would appoint a competent Prime Minister, who would also be President of the Council which would be established to conduct the administration. The new Prime Minister would be sent to Rámpur in ten or twelve days. With regard to Haidar Ali Khán and other relatives of the Nawáb, Sir Auckland Colvin told His Highness that they should be allowed to live at Rámpur or in British territory, as they pleased, that they should receive their pensions, and that they should present *nazars* to the Nawáb on the two Id days during the year. The *Nizám* then refers to the charges which have been brought against General Azimu-l-din Khán from time to time, such as the ill-treatment of the relatives of the Nawáb, the dismissal of some old and able officials, the stoppage of charitable pensions sanctioned by the late Nawáb, the discontinuance of the *zakát*, the grant of permission for the establishment of liquor-shops, the investment of accumulations in the State treasury in Government Promissory Notes against the tenets of the Muhammadan religion, and so forth, and observes that the people in the State were never before exposed to so much hardship and trouble as they have been

Alleged dismissal of General Azimu-l-din Khán.

during the last ten months of the General's administration. On the occasion of the Nawáb's late visit to Bareilly, Azimu-l-din Khán took him to the tents of all European officers, which was obviously very derogatory to him. At last the General has paid dearly for his high-handed and unwise proceedings by his dismissal from the post of Prime Minister. The Nawáb committed a great mistake in leaving the entire management of affairs in the hand of Azimu-l-din Khán; and now he has made another serious mistake in refusing to appoint one of his relatives to the post. The result of this has been that the Local Government has been obliged to interfere, and will probably establish a Council, on the model of the Jaipur Council, to conduct the administration. In that case His Highness will be free from all care, and will be able to pass his whole time in the company of his favourite buffoon.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd February, states that

Opponents of the Nawáb of Rámpur.

the editor, who had occasion to go to Bareilly on the 29th January, was surprised to find a crowd of forty or fifty inhabitants of Rámpur at every railway-station from Hardoi to Bareilly. He could not understand what these crowds meant until he was enlightened by a person who was seated in the same carriage with him and probably belonged to the party of the opponents of the Nawáb and the Prime Minister of Rámpur. It would appear that the men had assembled, at the instigation of the Nawáb's opponents, to make complaints against His Highness to the Lieutenant-Governor at his arrival at the railway-stations on his way from Lucknow to Bareilly on the 30th January. At the Faridpur station the crowd of Rámpur men applied for money to the gentleman who was seated with the editor in the same carriage. Sir Auckland Colvin could hardly be expected to be deceived by this demonstration got up by the Nawáb's opponents. Had these so-called sufferers desired of their own accord to lay their grievances before His Honor, they would have gone to Bareilly, but would never have found their way to all the railway-stations as far as Hardoi. It is believed that these

men made no complaints to the Lieutenant-Governor as he passed the stations. The Nawáb's opponents desire that either His Highness should be dethroned, or Haidar Ali Khán should be made Prime Minister in place of General Azimu-l-din Khán. Nothing could be more preposterous than this. If the Nawáb does not trust Haidar Ali Khán, how can he appoint him Prime Minister? The Local Government should adopt measures for the protection of His Highness and the General against the intrigues of these rebels.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Alleged ill-treatment of the Begam of Bhopal by Colonel Ward.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 4th February, states that the *Dáru-l-Saltanat* newspaper complains of the alleged ill-treatment of the Begam of Bhopal by Colonel Ward. It has been alleged that the Colonel has been dismissing old and trustworthy officials and appointing his own men in their place. The Begam has only herself to thank for the appointment of Colonel Ward to the post of Prime Minister. The Government of India may have been guilty of unjust interference in other matters, but it is altogether free from blame in respect to the appointment of Colonel Ward. The Begam herself insisted on having a European Prime Minister.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Intermediate class of the North-Western Railway.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 7th February, says that, setting aside the grievances of the third class on the North-Western Railway, the condition of the intermediate class is very unsatisfactory. Only one intermediate class carriage is attached to each train, and it is consequently much over-crowded. Moreover, the stench emanating from the privy in the carriage is intolerable. Persons holding intermediate class tickets are often found seated in third class carriages owing to these causes.

Circulation, 3,000 copies.

Railway-station, Badami Bagh, Lahore.

A local correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 9th February, complains that at the Badami Bagh Railway-station

persons are not now allowed to go to the platform to see their friends off.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th February, condemns the system of indiscriminate charity in vogue among the natives, saying that it tends to demoralize the people and consequently to impoverish the country. The *Hindustán* then refers to the Poor Laws of England, and, after giving a brief description of the Poor-house and Women's workshop at Allahabad, appeals to natives to establish similar institutions.

Native system of charity.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Hámi-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 5th February, says that the Municipal Board of Allahabad has resolved to provide the Civil station and the city with a pure water-supply, and to borrow 12 lakhs of rupees from the Local Government at 4 per cent. interest for the purpose. Taxes will be levied on houses and horses to pay the interest on the loan and to meet the expenses. The house-tax will be levied at 6¼ per cent. a month on the rental value of houses. The rates of the income-tax are 2 pies and 3 pies a rupee on salaries, the rental values of houses and other incomes, and all incomes below Rs. 500 a year are exempt from the tax; while the water-rate will be one anna in the rupee on the rental value of houses, and even those houses the rental values of which do not exceed one rupee a month will be liable to the rate. The proposals of the Board are viewed with concern and anxiety by all classes of the community. The scheme has another objectionable feature which deserves notice. The Civil station will be first provided with water, whereas the inhabitants of the city will have to pay a large portion of the interest on the loan. The *Hámi* then publishes the objections which have been filed by a large number of people in the municipal office against the scheme.

Scheme for water-supply, Allahabad.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 9th February, regrets to say that, although the Municipal Board of Hardwar has a fairly large income, the Board does not maintain even the principal streets and roads there in a good condition. The principal streets in Hardwar and Kankhal have been metalled with small stones brought from the Ganges, and it is very difficult to walk or drive on them in consequence, especially during the rains. The road between the city and the railway-station, too, is also in a very unsatisfactory state. It is believed that a large portion of the municipal income is spent on local improvements at Rurki and other places. This is a great injustice to the inhabitants of Hardwar, who chiefly contribute to the municipal fund. The streets and roads in Hardwar should be always maintained in a good condition, inasmuch as the place is visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims and several fairs are held there during the year.

Unsatisfactory state of streets and roads in Hardwar

Circulation, 180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th February, states that another robbery lately occurred at Etáwah. A marriage party, on their return from a temple outside the city, were attacked by a band of thieves, who robbed the bride, the bridegroom, and other persons of their jewellery and then ran away. It would appear from a piece of cloth left behind by the robbers that they were Kanjars.

Highway robbery at Etáwah.

Circulation, 310 copies.

A correspondent of the *Sahífa-i-Qudsí* (Delhi), of the 9th February, states that lately a marriage procession on its way from Bahadarganj to Gháziabad, Meerut, was robbed by a gang of thieves near Shahdara. There were more than one hundred strong and able-bodied men in the procession, but still they had not the courage to offer the least resistance to the robbers, who did not exceed 15 in number. The thieves examined the persons of the men in the procession one by one, and relieved them of every valuable thing they carried with them.

Highway robbery at Shahdara, Meerut.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Aſat Kā Parkālā* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Imdád Husain ...	For February .	Feb. 8th ...	160 copies.
2	*Aſtāb-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Qudrat Ali ...	Feb. 6th ...	,, 10th ...	206 ,,
3	*Aſtāb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Ali ...	,, 11th ...	,, 13th ...	250 ,,
4	*Aſtāb-i-Panjāb* ...	Lāhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díwán Bútá Singh ...	,, 6th, 8th, & 10th.	,, 9th, 11th & 13th.	500 ,,
5	*Agrā Akhbār* ...	Agrā ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain ...	,, 7th ...	,, 11th ...	200 ,,
6	*Agrā Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Amír Khán ...	,, 4th & 12th ...	,, 7th & 14th,	
7	*Ainu-l-Akhbār* ...	Moradābād ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dilāwar Alí ...	Jan. 16th ...	,, 11th ...	90 ,,
8	*Akhbāru-l-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Feb. 7th ...	,, 10th ...	63 ,,
9	*Akhbār-i-Am* ...	Lāhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 7th, 9th & 11th.	,, 10th, 12th & 14th.	3,000 ,,
10	*Akhbār-i-Chaudr* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	,, 7th ...	,, 11th ...	215 ,,
11	*Akhbāru-l-Akhyār* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Dín ...	,, 8th ...	,, 12th ...	250 ,,
12	*Akmalu-l-Akhbār* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 10th ...	,, 13th ...	150 ,,
13	*Alam-i-Tasvír* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	,, ,, ...	,, 12th ...	200 ,,
14	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Gulāb Rái ...	,, 7th & 11th,	,, 10th & 13th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
15	*Almorā Akhbār* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 6th ...	,, 9th ...	85 copies.
16	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 4th ...	,, 11th ...	160 ,,
17	*Ashtiāru-l-Sunnat* ...	Lāhore ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Husain,	For May, June & July.	Feb. 8th ...	350 ,,

18	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár*	Delhí	,,	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	Feb.	11th	,,	13th	110	,,
19	*Asad*	Lucknow	,,	Weekly	Ahmad Alí	,,	10th	,,	11th	240	,,
20	*Bhárat Jiwan*	Benares	Hindí	,,	Rám Krishn Varmá,	,,	6th	,,	8th	2,000	,,
21	*Bulbul-i-Hind*	Morádábád	Urdú	,,	Kishun Sarúp	,,	,,	,,	10th		
22	*Chaltá Purzá*	Delhí	,,	,,	Mír Hasan	,,	8th	,,	12th	250	,,
23	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*	Bareilly	,,	,,	Thákur Prasád	,,	4th	,,	9th	250	,,
24	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur	,,	,,	Muhammad Husain,	,,	6th	,,	8th	425	,,
25	*Dánish-i-Hind*	Multán	,,	,,	Ráj Náth	Jan.	18th & 25th & Feb. 1st & 8th.	,,	13th	120	,,
26	*Delhí Punch*	Lahore	,,	,,	Fazlu-l-din	Feb.	8th	,,	11th	315	,,
27	*Dharm Jiwan*	,,	,,	,,	Satyá Nand	,,	12th	,,	14th	300	,,
28	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind*	,,	,,	,,	Pandit Mahárájkishun.	,,	11th	,,	,,	425	,,
29	*Gulzár-i-Oudh*	Sultanpur	,,	,,	Nirotam Dás	,,	7th	,,	10th		
30	*Hami-i-Hind*	Alláhábád	,,	,,	Sadaru-l-din	,,	8th	,,	9th	400	,,
31	*Hindustán*	Kálákankar	Hindí	Daily	Jagan Náth Bájpai,	,,	7th to 12th,	,,	8th to 13th,	181	,,
32	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasád	,,	4th & 8th	,,	8th & 11th,	100	,,
33	*Jalwa-i-Ezadí*	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl	,,	9th	,,	11th	130	,,
34	*Jalwa-i-Túr*	,,	,,	,,	Mahárájkishun	,,	8th	,,	9th		
35	*Jám-i-Jamshed*	Morádábád	,,	,,	Jamshed Alí	Jan.	29th	,,	3th	150	,,
36	*Karatnah*	Lucknow	,,	,,	Muhammad Yáqúb	Feb.	6th	,,	10th	250	,,
37	*Kháksár Patrikhá*	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	,,	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,,	10th	,,	13th	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).	
38	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam*	Delhí	Urdú	,,	Mír Hasan	,,	8th	,,	12th	200 copies.	
39	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore	,,	,,	Sálig Rám	,,	5th	,,	8th	400	,,
40	*Khurshid-i-Áfáq*	Pilibhít	,,	,,	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	,,	7th	,,	9th	200	,,
41	*Khurshid-i-Asamgarh*	Asamgarh	,,	,,	Ilhám Alí	,,	2nd	,,	8th		
42	*Koh-i-Núr*	Lahore	,,	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	,,	7th, 8th & 11th.	,,	9th, 11th & 13th.	450	,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
43	*Lahore Gazette* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Didár Bakhsh ...	Feb. 4th & 11th ...	Feb. 8th & 13th...	100 copies.
44	*Lamadtu-l-Akhláq* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	,, ...	Imdád Husain ...	,, 1st ...	,, 8th ...	225 ,,
45	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Buláqí Dás ...	,, 8th ...	,, 10th ...	450 ,,
46	*Mashir-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 7th ...	,, 8th ...	200 ,,
47	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 11th ...	,, 14th ...	47 ,,
48	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá* ...	Hoshangábád,	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	275 ,,
49	*Mauj-i-Zardfat* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,,
50	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	,, ...	,, ...	Karímu-l-lah ...	,, 7th ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,
51	*Mulki Shuhdá* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 6th ...	,, ,, ...	1,725 ,,
52	*Mullá Dopiázá* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Alá Dín ...	,, ,, ...	,, 10th ...	850 ,,
53	*Naiyar-i-Asam* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Amjad Alí ...	,, ,, ...	,, 11th ...	180 ,,
54	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	,, 4th, 8th & 12th.	,, 8th, 9th & 13th.	180 ,,
55	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn ...	Jan. 31st ...	,, 9th ...	250 ,,
56	*Nasim-i-Agrá* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamná Dás ...	Feb. 7th ...	,, 10th ...	385 ,,
57	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	,, 9th ...	,, 11th ...	100 ,,
58	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	690 ,,
59	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 11th ...	,, 13th ...	306 ,,
60	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	,, ...	Báseudeva Bháskar ...	,, 8th ...	,, 9th ...	400 ,,
61	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 8th to 14th	,, 8th to 14th,	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).

62	*Oudh Punch*	...	..	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Hussain	...	,,	2nd	...	,,	10th	...	450	,,
63	*Panjábi Akhbár*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	,,	8th & 11th,		,,	12th & 14th,		450	,,
64	*Panjáb Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Fírozu-l-dín	...	,,	9th	...	,,	12th	...	80	,,
65	*Páte Khán*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Rahmán	...	,,	8th	...	,,	10th	...	400	,,
66	*Patiálá Akhbár*	...	Patiálá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Dín Muhammad	...	,,	7th	...	,,	9th	...	365	,,
67	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*		Meerut	...	,,	...	,,	...	Maháráj Kishun	...	,,	12th	...	,,	14th	...		
68	*Public-News*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Hargopál	...	,,	5th	...	,,	11th	...	600	,,
69	*Qaisari*	...	Jullundur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	,,	11th	...	,,	13th	...	115	,,
70	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muharram Alí	...	,,	,,	...	,,	14th	...	400	,,
71	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ghulám Husain	...	,,	6th	...	,,	9th	...	200	,,
72	*Rahbar*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Partáb Kishun	...	,,	4th	...	,,	,,	...		
73	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Nádir Alí	...	,,	8th & 11th,		,,	11th & 13th,		405	,,
74	*Rahnumá-i-Chungi*	...	Ágrá	...	,,	...	Bi-monthly	...	Khair-ul-lah Khán	...	Dec.	30th	...	,,	8th	...	50	,,
75	*Rájputánd Gazette*	..	Ájmere	...	Urdú-Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Murád Alí	...	Feb.	6th	...	,,	,,	...	432	,,
76	*Ratn Prakásh*	..	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.		,,	2nd	...	,,	13th	...	150	,,
77	*Rázi*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Hargopál	...	,,	8th	...	,,	11th	...	450	,,
78	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Jamshed Alí	...	Jan.	29th	...	,,	8th	...	150	,,
79	*Roshnáh*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	,,	6th, 9th & 13th.		,,	8th, 10th & 14th.		113	,,
80	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár*	...	Bahawalpur	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Dwárká Náth	...	Feb.	9th	...	,,	12th	...	250	,,
81	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí*	...	Delhi	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Abdu l-Qudus	...	,,	9th	...	,,	13th	...	310	,,
82	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*		Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Banshí Dhar	...	,,	6th	...	,,	10th	...	160	,,
83	*Shám-i-Oudh*	...	Fyzábád	...	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,		Sheo Prasád	...	,,	1st & 11th	...	,,	9th & 14th	...	138	,,
84	*Shola-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Jamná Prasád	...	,,	7th	...	,,	8th	...	95	,,
85	*Siráju-l-Akhbár*	...	Jhelam	...	,,	...	,,	...	Faqír Muhammad	...	,,	6th	...	,,	9th	...	350	,,
86	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Máráthí-Hindi.		,,	...	Lakshman Anant	...	,,	8th	...	,,	11th	...	200	,,
87	*Surma-i-Roshní*	...	Ágrá	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Itrat Husain	...	,,	,,	...	,,	9th	...	258	,,
88	*Tahsíb*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muzaffar Alí Khán,		,,	5th	...	,,	,,	...	60	,,
89	*Tamaddi*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	,,	...	Púran Chand	...	,,	8th	...	,,	,,	...	125	,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
90	*Tátl-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	Feb. 8th ...	Feb. 11th ...	296 copies.
91	*Vazir-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mirzá Mawáhid ...	,, 5th ...	,, 9th ...	200 ,,
92	*Vazíru-l-Mulk* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Ahmad ...	,, 8th ...	,, 13th ...	175 ,,
93	*Victorja Paper* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 4th to 10th.	,, 8th to 13th,	950 ,,
94	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí-English.	Weekly ...	Balwant Káshi Náth,	,, 9th ...	,, 11th ...	130 ,,
95	*Zarífu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Sábit Alí ...	,, 1st ...	,, 10th ...	250 ,,

ALLAHABAD:
The 20th February, 1888.

PRIYA DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 21st February, 1888.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
Lord Dufferin's retirement	123
Ditto	124
Ditto	125
Ditto	125
Ditto	126
Attack of the *Pioneer* on Mahárája Holkar	126
Musalmáns of Oudh and the National Congress	126
Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's lecture at Lucknow	127
Public meeting held at Allahabad to welcome the Allahabad delegates on their return from the National Congress	127

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Westland's speech on the state of Indian finances	127
Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at the Bareilly Darbár	130
India and its misfortunes	131
Examinations of Tahsíldars, Naib-Tahsíldars, and Munsifs, Panjáb ...	131
Mr. Dyer's lecture at Lahore against the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases	131

PAGE.

Failure of the kharíf crop in Fatehpur-Sikri, Agra 132
Panjáb University bribery case 133
Scheme for water-supply, Allahabad 132

NATIVE STATES.

Visit of the Mahárája of Mysore to Jodhpur 133
Bhopal affairs 133
Alleged dismissal of General Azimu-l-din Khán, Prime Minister of Rámpur 134
Stoppage by the Resident of a charitable allowance paid by the late Mahárája of Rewa to a religious mendicant 134

RAILWAY.

Indian Midland Railway 135

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Three peasants shot by European soldiers at Mian Mír, Lahore ... 135
Alleged ill-treatment of two European soldiers by Nawáb Dulare, Lucknow 136
Monkeys at Agra 136
Highway robbery at Saháranpur 136
Highway robbery at Orai 136